

STUDENT ID NO										

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 3, 2016/2017

TDM7011 - Advanced Data Management (All sections / Groups)

7th JUNE 2017 8.00 p.m - 10.00 p.m (2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- 1. This question paper consists of 6 pages, including the cover page, with four questions only.
- 2. Attempt ALL questions in the paper. All questions carry equal marks and the distribution of the marks for each question is given.
- 3. Please print all your answers in the answer booklet provided.

QUESTION 1

- (a) What is the difference between a database and a table in the relational database terminology? [2 marks]
- (b) You have been hired to design the data warehouse for the Star Warehouse Co company. There are four dimension tables as below:-

Customer (Cust_ID, Cust_Name, Cust_Contact)

Location (Loc_ID, Loc_Name, Loc_Store)

Product (Prod_ID, Prod_Description, Prod_Price)

Period (Period ID, Year, Month)

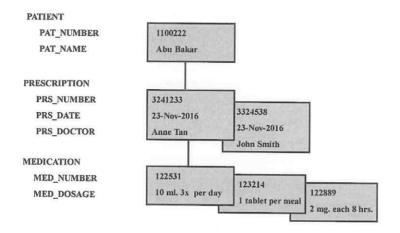
The identified fact table is Sales which store the revenue for the company. Design a star schema to model the data warehouse for *Star Warehouse Co* company.

[5 marks]

- (c) Assume there are 100 records in each of the four dimension tables. Calculate the size for the fact table in terms of number of rows. [1 mark]
- (d) Illustrate how *Destructive merge* operates in the loading phase of the ETL (Extraction, Transformation and Loading) process. [2 marks]

QUESTION 2

(a) The hierarchical diagram below depicts a single record occurrence of a patient named Abu Bakar during his stay at a hospital. Typically, a patient receives several medications per day, through several prescriptions by the doctor during his stay.



(i) Name the THREE segment types.

[1 mark]

(ii) Identify the components that are equivalent to the file system's fields.

[2 marks]

- (b) Based on the following business rules, draw a complete conceptual Entity Relationship diagram for the relational database for Vehicle Requisition System in Multimedia University. Include the all the identified entities, attributes, relationships, cardinalities and connectivities. [4 marks]
 - In MMU, there are many faculties.
 - Each faculty contains at most 100 staffs.
 - Each faculty may make reservation of vehicles for its faculty staffs.
 - In a reservation, it consist at least one or more vehicles.
 - The vehicles are categorized into several types such as sedan, bus, pick-up truck, bus, MPV and so on. It is possible that the vehicles are tagged into several categories.

- (c) Write the SQL commands to create the table MEMBER based on the following condition:
 - Set member identification number (Mem_ID) to become an auto increase number where the starting value is 10000 and increment by 1
 - Member name (Mem Name) variable character with length 50
 - Contact number (Mem Contact) character with length 12
 - Type (Mem_Type) must be a value between 1 to 5
 - Member deposit (Mem deposit) defaulted to 100

[3 marks]

QUESTION 3

(a) The following is a MEMBER table. Perform a vertical fragmentation on the MEMBER table. Show the results of vertical fragmentation. [2 marks]

Mem_ID	Mem_Name	Mem_Contact	Mem_Type	Mem Deposit
M100	Abu	013 9988776	1	150
M200	Michael	012 9977665	3	50
M300	Arumugam	011 3344557	3	30
M400	Sam	010 2233445	2	100

(b) Briefly explain the Graph-based data model for NoSQL databases. Give example to illustrate your explanation. [2 marks]

(c) Figure below shows the sample of XML document. Based on the figure, answer Questions (i) to (iv).

(i) Name the two data models for XML.

- [1 mark]
- (ii) What is the difference between the two models you named in Question (i)?
- (iii) Representing the XML document into any respective model identified in Question (i). [3 marks]
- (iv) Express the query to retrieve all products where the name is "Pencil box" as an XPath query. [1 mark]

QUESTION 4

- (a) Not only SQL (NoSQL) is designed for distributed data stores where very large scale of data storing is needed. Name and explain the two types of possible scaling with NoSQL. [2 marks]
- (b) MongoDB is a leading document-based NoSQL database, which works on the concept of **collection** and **document**. Define what collection and documents are.

 [2 marks]
- (c) Suppose you have a collection of **Student** as follows. Answer Questions (i) to (iv) based on the collection.

```
{
    "_id":
    ObjectId("50c598f582094fb5f92efb96"),
    "first_name": "Tim",
    "last_name": "Tong",
    "student_id": "1001028444",
    "course": [
        "TPT3043",
        "TIS1234",
        "TIS1123",
    ]
}
```

- (i) What does the "_id" indicate? How is ObjectId constructed? [2 marks]
- (ii) Write the command to insert the collection into **Student**. [1 marks]
- (iii) Using the update() function, modify the first_name for student with id '1001028488' to 'Timmy'. [1 mark]
- (iv) Count the number of courses taken by each student. [2 marks]

End of Page.

